

Caledonian

No. 9826.

EDINBURGH,



Mercury.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6. 1784.

Laffayette, Aug. 31. 1784.

THIS day the Public School of this place was examined in presence of several Ministers and Gentlemen in the neighbourhood, when the Boys, in their different classes, discovered such a degree of proficiency in their Education, as gave much pleasure to all present, and reflected much honour on the abilities and fidelity of Mr Hume their master.—The School meets again the 1st of October next; and Mr Hume takes Boarders upon very moderate terms.

This Day is published,

By W. CREECH and C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh,
And by T. CADDELL, London,
(Price 6s. in boards.)

A TREATISE ON PLOUGHS, AND WHEEL-CARRIAGES.

Illustrated by Plates.

By J. A. M. S. S. M. A. L. L.
Plough and Cart-wright, formerly at Blackadder Mount, now at Rose-
Bank, near Fife, Mid Lothian.

"I boldly recommend a plough introduced into Scotland about
twelve years ago, by James Small at Blackadder Mount, Berwick-
shire, which is now in great request.

This plough may be considered as a capital improvement."

LORD KAINES'S GENTLEMAN FARMER.

N. B. Gentlemen possessed of Subscription papers are requested to
send them to John Small, Craig's Close, Edinburgh.

LAMPS OF LEITH.

ANY Person willing to contract for LIGHTING the LAMPS of
LEITH, for one, two, or three years, will lodge their proposals
with the Town-clerk of Leith immediately.

LEITH, SEPT. 6. 1784.

SALE OF TEA and SPIRITS.

JOHN STURROCK, Tea and Spirit Dealer, head of Canongate,
Edinburgh, has on hand a large stock of exceeding fine Teas, viz.
CONGO, SHOUSHONG, and HYSON, which he is selling greatly
below prime cost.—As a considerable part of the duties will be taken
off him in the course of this month, and as he intends purchasing large
quantities at the ensuing sales of the East India Company, he hopes to
have it in his power to serve his customers and the Public with that
commodity as cheap as any tea-dealer in London, as he is resolved to
sell on the smallest profits for ready money.

He also has on hand a large quantity of SPIRITS, consisting of Rum,
Brandy, Geneva, and Whisky, which is selling below prime cost.
Commissions from town and country carefully answered.

TO be SET by private bargain, for such a number of years as can
be agreed upon,

AN EXCELLENT YELLOW SAND PIT,

at Woolment, within four miles of Edinburgh.

As also, A LIMESTONE QUARRY.

Proposals to be given in to Francis and John Andersons, writers to
the signet, or to James Mitchell, factor at Amisfield, by Haddington.

N. B. If the above are not set within a month of this date, they will
then be advertised to be let by public roup.

From Mr KNOX'S VIEW of the BRITISH EMPIRE, more
especially Scotland, with some Proposals for the Improve-
ment of that Country, the Extension of its Trade, and the
Relief of the People.

Of the FAMINE, the Failure of the FISHERIES, and the HUR-
RICANES of 1782.

WHILE I was engaged in the preceding pages, an event
of the most calamitous nature befel the inhospitable
regions which I had been describing. The year 1782 proved
remarkably cold and wet, the crops over great part of Europe
were more or less injured, and the northern climates experien-
ced a scarcity, amounting to a famine. The scanty crops in
the Highlands of Scotland were green in October, when a fall
of snow, attended with frost, prevented every species of grain
from arriving at maturity. The labour, the seed, and the straw
were lost. Potatoes, which in bad seasons had proved a sub-
stitute for grain, were this year frost-bitten, and rendered en-
tirely useless. Thus the earth withheld its bounty for the sup-
port of man and beast. During this distress at home, no re-
lief could be obtained from abroad. Ireland, the granary of the
Hebrides and Western shores of Scotland, shut its ports
against the exportation of grain; those of the Clyde were un-
able to give any assistance; while, on the eastern side of the
kingdom, the hazards of enemies cut off the necessary supplies
from Germany, the Baltic, and in a great measure from Eng-
land.

Thus deprived of every resource, by the double calamity
of war and scarcity, many hundred persons languished and
died through the want of sustenance. The husband and the
parent, unable to behold these scenes of distress without
endeavouring to relieve them, set out, amidst frost and snow, up-
on the long and almost impracticable journey to Inverness, where they expected to purchase a little grain with the produce
of their clothes or furniture, which they had previously sold in
the districts where they resided. Several of those who had en-
gaged in this generous enterprise fell a sacrifice to hunger and
cold, in their way to the market. They were found dead on
the roads, in caverns, and amongst thickets, where they had
taken shelter from the inclemencies of the weather, while the
small, emaciated horses, the companions of their distress, could
scarcely stand or walk.

Such was the dreadful situation of the main-land, and the
islands, during the winter and spring; and though express
proposals were dispatched to the Lowlands, by the clergy and others,
imploring immediate relief for a perishing people, it doth not
appear that application had been made to Government, for that
purpose, before the beginning of the summer 1783, when a gen-
eral supply was readily granted.

Let us now suppose that a few small harbours and granaries
were established at proper distances, along these Western shores,
and that the communications to the Lowlands were shortened
by means of inland navigation; such calamities, if not in a great
degree prevented, might be so far mitigated as to save the lives
of thousands, besides obviating the necessity of occasional calls
upon the Treasury for the relief of those parts.

The year 1782 furnishes another argument in favour of these
proposals. The annual arrival of the herrings in the West
Highlands had never been known to fail, completely, 'till this
remarkable year, when these little visitors seemed to conspire
with the seasons, in order to rouse the notice of Government

towards these distant shores. While the elements kept back
or destroyed the regular produce of the earth, the herrings ab-
andoned their well-known lakes, directed their course towards
the Irish channel, or stopt there, after their usual progress round
Land's End; and here the Highlanders, not being provided
with proper vessels, were unable to follow them.

This was not all. While those people were deprived of
grain, roots, milk, vegetables, and herrings, their usual food in
good seasons, an almost uninterrupted succession of storms, such
as had not happened within the memory of man, prevented them
from attempting the white fishery; neither could they, had the
weather been moderate, go to sea without the means of suste-
nance. Here, therefore, was a double famine; the cup of affliction
and distress, arising from every possible cause, was now
full. From this *ne plus ultra* of human depression we entertain
a hope that matters will revert into a contrary direction,
under the auspices of a benevolent Sovereign and Parliament,
to whose humane as well as political attention, that country and
people are most humbly recommended.

ABSTRACT of the HORSE ACT.

After the 29th of September 1784, there shall be paid for
every saddle horse, mare, or gelding, and for every horse used
in a coach, chaise, or any carriage for which any duty is paid
to the Excise, the sum of 10s. annually.

For every horse, &c. entered to run for a plate or prize, the
previous sum of 21. 2s. as the duty for one year; to be paid
previous to starting, under a penalty of 20l.

Every horse-dealer in the city of London, must take out a
licence annually, at 10l. per annum, and every dealer not in
London, must take out a licence at 5l. per annum, ten days
before the expiration of every year, and in that case to be ex-
empted from the duty hereby imposed on any horse kept by
him.

The duties under the management of the Stamp-office.

Every horse dealer must have the words, *Licensed to deal
in horses*, writ in legible characters on the front of his house,
gateway, or stables, under a penalty of 5l.

Persons keeping such horses, &c. as above-mentioned, shall
give notice to the head distributors of stamps, within 30 days
from the said 29th of September, or within 20 days after they
begin to keep such horses, and shall continue to give a fresh
notice annually, within 20 days after the expiration of twelve
calendar months after the first notice, and pay the duties of
10s. for every horse, &c. and in default of giving such notice,
and paying the duties, the penalty is 20l. for each offence.

No person to be compelled to go farther than the next mar-
ket town to make such entry.

Distributors of stamps to call on persons who have not re-
gistered any horse, and the person who has not registered
any horse, and the person who has not registered any horse.

This act not to extend to any horse belonging to any non-
commissioned officer or private soldier of his Majesty's cavalry,
nor to any horse belonging to, or kept for sale, and not for
hire, in the stables of any licensed dealer in horses; nor to any
horse let to hire for travelling post, or by the mile, or from
stage to stage, or let to hire for a day, or less period of time
by any innkeeper, postmaster, or person licensed by the Com-
missioners of the stamp duties.

One half of the penalties to go to his Majesty, the other
half, with full costs of suit, to the person who shall inform and
sue for the same. Neighbouring Justices may determine of-
fences against this act. Penalties may be levied by distresses.
Persons not able to pay, to be imprisoned for three months.
Persons aggrieved may appeal to the quarter sessions. Persons
summoned to appear as witnesses shall, on default, forfeit 40s.
Justices may mitigate penalties.

From the London Papers, Aug. 31.

Copenhagen, July 18. By several vessels lately returned here
from Iceland, we receive the most deplorable accounts of the
melancholy situation to which the inhabitants are reduced. The
disasters that country has undergone are such that all hopes of
an harvest are entirely at an end. The extremities of famine
and distress are equally felt by the men and cattle, and a great
number of both have fallen victims to their complicated mis-
eries. The fire, which broke up in several places, rages as vi-
olently as ever, and the new island which had lately emerged
from the sea has totally disappeared.

Naples, July 20. In the night of the 13th ult. we ex-
perienced here the most formidable storm in the memory of man;
the lightning fell eleven times on different parts of the city in
the space of one single hour, but did not occasion any consider-
able damage. All our anxiety was turned to the safety of the
Queen our Sovereign, who was supposed to be in Castlemore-
road, on board the royal yacht; but we have the pleasure to
learn that her Majesty, on the first appearance of the threatening
clouds, had been set on shore, and came safely by land to this
capital.

Vienna, July 31. The attention paid by our august Sov-
ereign to every different branch of administration is wonderfully
great, and in a few years we shall no doubt see every part of
government so simplified, and rendered so dependent the one on
the other, and all tending to the same end, that (to use a com-
parison of the Emperor's relative to the reforms he is making)
they will be like the different pieces at the game of chess. The
law has already undergone a change; the length of law-suits
has been considerably diminished: A council is established to
revise litigious affairs, and to inspect into the conduct of the
Judges, which they do with rigour. This new tribunal, we
perceive with pleasure, inspires confidence among the people,
holds the interpreters of the law in respect, and excites emulation
among them. The chaos of the law greatly wanted setting
to rights; our jurisprudence was universally disapproved, and
the celebrated lawyer, M. Linguet, never quoted our laws but
to show the absurdity of them. The great Joseph saw the ne-
cessity of a reform in that very important branch of administra-
tion, and as soon as he ascended the throne gave orders to M.

Crumpipen to collect all the laws of this empire, and, together
with some other able men, point out how they could be altered
for the better; and we have the satisfaction to know that at
this time some of the first abilities in the empire are employed
in drawing up a new code of civil laws; the criminal laws of
his empire are also to undergo a rigorous examination and re-
form. The torture is already abolished, and it is the desire of
our Sovereign to avoid as much as possible the punishment of
death, and to punish criminals with the loss of liberty, and
working at the public works. Religion has undergone a con-
siderable alteration; its temporal concerns have been united to
the civil affairs of the nation. Toleration has been established,
and religion divested of all superstition. Trade has been brought
to a more flourishing state than it was ever known to be; and,
in short, the face of things is changed, and our astonished eyes
behold alterations which would scarcely have been believed pos-
sible a little time ago.

Vienna, Aug. 14. The continual rains which have lasted
these eight days have been accompanied by an extraordinary
cold, which has probably been increased by the vast quantity
of snow which has lately fallen upon the tops of the neighbour-
ing mountains, which has now begun to melt, and occasions
our rivers to overflow. The Vienna has already overflowed
its bounds, and carried away several bridges and dykes. Meid-
ling and Heizing, together with other places, have suffered
much.

Some days ago, the Emperor met with an accident which
afflicts him very much: His Majesty was hunting a stag, and
the animal taking the river Danube, was endeavouring to swim
over it; the Emperor levelled his piece at him, and the bullet
unfortunately struck a young man on the other side of the ri-
ver, and shot him dead. He was the son of a boatman, and
the Emperor, to make some little amends to his father, has pre-
sented him with two thousand ducats.

Amsterdam, August 18. According to letters from Malaga,
we learn, that the plague makes great havock at Tetuan, and
that, in consequence, most express orders are given, that no
ships belonging to the Emperor of Morocco shall enter the
port.

Hague, Aug. 25. On the 20th of this month, a messenger
from the States of Holland was sent to Bois le Duc, to
carry to the Field Marshal Duke of Brunswick the resolution
for his dismissal. The same day it was transmitted to the
States-General, and the Deputies of the several Provinces
have taken copies of it, in order to lay it before their constituents.

The above paper is couched in the severest terms. It re-
presents the Duke's elevation to the post of Minister, as ob-
tained by the most unfeinable means, and his conduct in
it, as in the highest degree injurious to the interests of the
country.

It is therefore resolved,

1. That the Act of Convention between the Stadholder
and the Duke is null and void, as being opposite to the intentions
of all the Confederated States, viz. That the Duke
should not intermeddle in political affairs.

2. That as his conduct has shewn an open contempt for the
respective Sovereigns of the country, and an unwarrantable at-
tempt to attach the Stadholder entirely to himself, and thus
pry into the secrets of the State, he is to be considered as a
very dangerous person, and one who ought to be sent to a di-
stance from the country.

3. That application be made to their High Mightinesses to
concur in this resolution, to deprive the Duke of all his mili-
tary employments, and take effectual means for sending him
out of their territories.

4. That notice be sent to all the officers in the Provinces of
Holland and West Friesland, to pay no respect to any orders
given them by the said Duke; and that the Council-Committee
shall not, after this year, issue any money for the payment
of the salaries of the officers belonging to that Duke in the
war department.

5. That he shall undergo an examination, before the Eque-
strian Order and other Commissioners of their Noble and Great
Mightinesses, for the discovery of other persons who may have
had a hand in framing the above-mentioned agreement, and per-
suading the Prince of Orange to come into it.

The Equestrian Order has protested against the fourth reso-
lution, as of itself informal and null. The Deputies of Delft,
Brill, Enkhuyson, Edam, and Medenblik, have likewise pro-
tested against it, as contrary to the sentiments of their constituents.

The Deputies of the towns of Rotterdam, Schiedam, and
Hoorn, have protested against the Duke's removal from the
territories of the Republic.

The Deputies of the other towns have entered counter
protests.

Hague, Aug. 27. We have accounts from Copenhagen, that
a Russian squadron, under Vice-Admiral Borisow, is arrived
at Cronstadt, consisting of 11 men of war, to which four sail
of the line and four frigates from Archangel have joined them-
selves. This fleet, which is in all composed of 14 sail of the
line, and 10 frigates and transports, is said to be destined for
the Mediterranean.

Hamburg, Aug. 17. We have accounts that the Russian
Charge d'Affaires in Sweden suddenly (as he pretends) received
the news that a frigate of his nation, of 40 guns, had an-
chored in the port of Carlsooon, and that another would soon
arrive at Gottenburgh, which it has since done; both these
frigates are destined to take a thorough survey of the coasts of
Sweden, and proper persons are to set about drawing out new
charts of the same.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Aug. 30.

Per Quarter.
Wheat, 40 s. a 30 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.
Rye, 15 s. a 27 s.
Oats, 14 s. a 20 s.
Barley, 20 s. a 25 s.
Malt, 32 s. a 38 s.
Grey Pease, 28 s. a 29 s.
Per Sack.
Fine Beans, 22 s. a 27 s.
Small ditto, 30 s.
Tares, 20 s. a 26 s.
Second fort, ditto.
Rape Seed, 32 s. per last.



Constantinople, July 16. Notwithstanding the conventions made with the Courts of Peterburgh and Vienna, the military preparations are not yet at an end here. Great quantities of artillery and stores are continually sending to the borders of the Black Sea. At the confluence of the Pruth they are forming magazines; and the inhabitants of Moldavia are to furnish 90,000 bushels of corn.

The Turkish fleet is actually at anchor before Scio. Distempers are so rife among the crews, that the Captain Pashaw has been obliged to quit the Admiral's ship, after having lost 200 of his men.

Austria, July 16. On the 1st of this month a great quantity of snow fell in the environs of Yps and Schieb; and for several days the air has been as cold as in November; the vines have suffered by this inconstancy of the season, and most of them have been frozen.

On the 8th there was a dreadful storm in the environs of Albertsburg, followed by such heavy hail, as destroyed everything in the open country.

We learn from Ples, in Bohemia, that the month of June has been very cold there, and that great quantities of snow have fallen during the present month.

De Villac, in Carinthia, July 15. We have had another fire in this place, which is the sixteenth since the year 1777; the fire broke out on the 12th in a barn, and communicated with the neighbouring buildings, of which 32 were consumed; among these were two churches, the convent of the Minims, and a garrison.

Paris, Aug. 20. A naval promotion is just going to take place by the King's order, who has determined on showing some distinguishing marks of his Royal favour to such officers as behaved with singular bravery during the war. Count d'Estant and Mons. de Saffrein are to be created *Marechales Navales*, a title of distinction hitherto unknown in this kingdom, the Marshals of France being all land-officers. Mess. Bongainville, de Cheville, Rochambeau, and some others, will be advanced to the posts of Lieutenant-Generals (Admirals) of the fleet. Great interest is making to alleviate the sentence of the Comte de Grasse, (who is disgraced by the King, in consequence of the determination of the Court-Martial at L'Orient, held for the purpose of enquiring into the affair of the 29th of April), but hitherto the Sovereign continues irreconcileable to which he is probably the more inclined, as the Marquis de Caltrics, the Minister of Marine, has not yet signed or forwarded any of the applications. Our august Queen, whose situation is now well known, and who has espoused the cause of the unfortunate Count, will, however, it is not doubted, succeed; especially as it has been given as the opinion of all naval judges, that the Commander in Chief on that day was more unfortunate than culpable.

From the JAMAICA GAZETTE.

Kingston, June 9. An account has been received by the vessels lately arrived from the coast of Africa, that two American vessels, laden with New-England rum and tobacco, had arrived in Anamboas Roads, intending to trade; and a number of the natives going on board for that purpose, the Gouverneur of the fort sent a messenger to acquaint the commanders, (one of them a Captain Frazier, from Boston) that it being an English factory, they could not be permitted to slave there, and that in case of their persisting, he should be obliged to fire on them. In which they resisted, and returned to Goumantine, just out of reach of the fort guns, where the natives renewed their traffic, and the cargoes being soon completed, they sailed for their respective ports. This occurrence is likely to be productive of a disagreeable contest between the British factory and the natives, who have declared their intention of building forts to encourage the Americans to trade there. A proper representation of the matter has been made to the ministry by the Governor, and it is probable that two or three frigates will be forthwith sent out for the protection of our slaving trade on that part of the coast. From the number of vessels trading thereto, slaves are become very scarce, and the price greatly enhanced.

L O N D O N.

This morning some dispatches were received from Senegal, which were brought over in the Sally, Captain Nesbit, arrived at Plymouth. The distemper which had raged there so much amongst the slaves, was greatly abated.

On Tuesday last her Majesty, the Princess Royal, and Princess Augusta, honoured Lady Charlotte Finch with a visit, at her villa on Bagshot Heath.

At the Council held yesterday at St James's, the adjustment and form of the creation of offices, as well as officers, in the new plan for the management of the affairs of the India Company, was agitated. The Lord Chancellor, Lord Sydney, Mr Pitt, Mr Dundas, Lord Mulgrave, Lord Walsingham, and Mr Grenville, attended.

By advices from India we learn, that the Royal Bishop was at Bombay in April last, but was shortly to return to Bengal, to load with pepper for Europe.

The Major and Befborough were expected to sail from Bengal for Europe with the two Dutch cargoes.

The Ganges, Kent, London, and Sandwich, were arrived at China, and would sail from thence the beginning of April.

The True Briton, Farringdon, sprang a leak on her passage from Madras to Batavia, and was gone to Bombay to repair.

In the great question, whether the remaining British colonies in America are capable of providing the West Indies with provisions and lumber, it was stated to the Committee of Privy Council, that, besides the capacity of Canada and Nova Scotia, there are 1,500,000 acres in the Island of Cape Breton, capable of producing any sort of European grain, and remarkably fit for garden vegetables; and that though the coast is subject to fogs, the centre is dry. That it abounds with lumber, pine of every dimension, oak of various kinds, ash and elm, beech, birch, and maple.—That these woods lie contiguous to the coast, or on navigable rivers, and that there are a great number of streams fit to erect saw-mills on—and that they did not doubt but lumber of every kind, and in sufficient quantities, could be found in Canada, Nova Scotia, and Cape Breton—and that the navigation from the two latter to the West Indies is shorter than from the ports of the United States.

Lord Chesterfield observes, when he was Ambassador at the Hague, he rose at five in the morning to wait on the Dutch Minister before the French Ambassador, but to his surprise met the Frenchman coming out as he went in; so active and attentive are they in all their political manœuvres. In the present instance, however, they have not confined themselves to address alone, but for three years past have scattered their gold profusely among the friends of their immediate faction.

We are informed, that in consequence of several pressing invitation to visit the continent for a few weeks, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales did make application by letter to the — for his permission. Some time elapsed without any answer being sent. About the middle of last week Lord Southampton was sent for to the Closet, where he continued in conference for above an hour, and soon after waited upon the Prince and acquainted him, that his requisition could not be complied with. It is said that the Prince's letter was laid before the Ministers, and debated upon in the Cabinet.

A circumstance has lately happened at Carlton-House, which strongly marks the politics of the R — F —. One of the Bed-Chamber Lords, less complaisant than his familiarity at St James's, acted such a part as the Prince thought derogatory to the respect due to his rank, as the second personage in the kingdom. Lord C — was consequently displaced. His Lordship, however, had friends at a superior court, where nothing that can mortify his Royal Highness is neglected. He has too much spirit to connive with the Back-Stairs influence, and the leaders of that predominating system are determined on every occasion to make them feel their control; for the moment this un courteous Lord of the Bed-Chamber was dismissed from Carlton House, it is known that he received a white wand at St James's.—Gazetteer.

The gradual fall of the stocks must be attributed to something more than the mere weight of the public debt. A strange infatuation seems to have taken the same possession of every one concerned therein, which forebodes something more than our correspondents willies to prophesy.

If the Emperor remains neuter, Frederick, old as he is, will be more than a match for France and Holland united. The Swedes, however, according to politicians on the Continent, are engaged to assist in case of necessity, which may probably occasion something more than a mere speculative conduct in the Empress; who has long regarded the House of Bourbon and its alliances with a jealous and circumspective eye.

The Spanish Minister at the Hague has intimated to the States, that his Court is desirous of forming an alliance, on a footing similar to that which has lately taken place with France.

The Dutch East India Company have presented another petition to the States-General, couched in terms of the utmost despondency. They say, that so critical is the situation of their finances, and so great their embarrassments, which increase every day, nay every moment, that the most deplorable consequences will unavoidably follow, if their High Mightinesses do not prevent them by a speedy and effectual aid: That though, in June 1783, they solicited a loan of fourteen millions of florins, yet, by their last advices from the East Indies, that sum will not be sufficient, notwithstanding all the supplies received by the Company in May the same year, from a subscription of eight millions of florins opened by the province of Holland, and the advance made on account of that subscription from the Treasury of that province and of the States General; and conclude, that if they are not relieved, they will be obliged to shut up their dock-yards, and stop the building of their vessels, with every other work necessary for the carrying on their trade, the payment of which, even in part, has already prevented them from sending to India the sums requisite for their commerce.

Letters from Holland by the last mail say, that the subjects of the States are in the utmost confusion, and every city throughout the Netherlands bears the appearance of approaching commotion. Their public funds are already affected, and the nigh merchants are remitting their calls as fast as possible to the Banks of Venice, Genoa, and London.

Mr Van Citters, a man strongly attached to the Prince Stadholder, has thought it necessary to abscond, in consequence of a manuscript of his composition being seized, through the treachery of a printer's servant.

The Dutch are in a very critical situation: The Emperor calls them to a strict reckoning for their encroachments on his territories, and demands, moreover, the payment of arrears due on various accounts. The King of Prussia loudly insists on their establishing the Prince of Orange in all his rights and hereditary claims, and seems to threaten them with his displeasure if they longer refuse to attend to his remonstrances. Let us now take a view of the conduct of the States on this occasion. Surrounded by the dominions of the Emperor and the King of Prussia, and contiguous to those of France, they have, by treaty with his Most Christian Majesty, in a manner guaranteed their country, and endeavoured to secure themselves against all unfavourable contingencies. From a firm dependence and confidence in the friendship of France, they have ventured to treat the Prince of Orange with coolness, and have put to defiance his partisans. They have besides publicly suspended the Duke of Brunswick from his office of General of their forces, and absolutely ordered him to leave their territories. Whether the steps which they have pursued may be attended with favourable events, is yet in the womb of time. It must be confessed, however, that they have acted wisely in securing a powerful ally. Had we done the same when we undertook the American war, it would not, in all probability, have terminated so greatly to our disadvantage.

Every account received from France agrees, that they are exceedingly industrious in sending out troops to every garrison they are in possession of, both at home and abroad, fortifying them in the most complete manner. The method of sending out troops, now practised by the French, seems one of the most artful that could possibly be devised; each ship carries out one-third more hands than her complement in the quality of seamen. When they arrive at the place of their destination, they assume their real occupation, that of military men. By this means only they will have every place of importance completely garrisoned and fortified.

The French are now building at Toulon and Brest (the only arsenals in France for building large ships) six new ships of 110 guns; and the manufacturers in the laboratory at Douay are employed in casting cannon for those ships and some others. At Arras, in France, is a manufactory for musket-barrels, where they have upwards of 1600 men employed in that branch; many of them are artificers of the first abilities, who have been inveigled from these kingdoms, and receive encouragement by being set over those of inferior skill.

By letters from Paris, dated Aug. 26, the rage for air balloons appears still continues to animate most ranks of people in that city. M. de Rosier rose from Versailles on Monday evening at three quarters past four, and landed at Chantilly at 22 minutes after five, by which he went 13 leagues, or 39 miles, in less than an hour. He rose 11,700 feet; he met with great quantities of snow and hail, and found his thermometer fell to 5° below congelation.

An army surgeon in the Spanish service went up the middle of last month at Aranjuez, attached to a large balloon, which unfortunately took fire at the height of 700 fathom from the ground. The unhappy man cut the canvas, and came down very rapidly; but falling upon the branch of a tree, broke both his legs, and was otherwise much burnt and wounded. The Prince of Asturias has settled a pension upon the enterprising sufferer of 8000 reals, equal to about 400 l. sterling per annum.

The rage for flying is so predominant, that some wags, in king advantage of the present furor, advertised last Saturday, that a man in a coat of feathers, with a monstrous pair of wings, would take an aerial excursion from Moorsfields, and invited the public, gratis, as spectators; in consequence of which several thousands assembled at the appointed time, and waited for a considerable while, diverting themselves with each other, till a young man, rather imprudently, being two free in his wing-cisms, and hinting obliquely his knowledge of the adventure, the populace were with great difficulty restrained from making him an object of their resentment.

Letters from Vienna, dated August 24, mention, that the Grand Duke of Tuscany had just abolished the impositions or fees taken time out of mind by lawyers clerks, and retainers to public offices and patent places in all departments. The Museum, the Menagerie, the Royal Palaces, &c. are thrown open for the free inspection of the public, and not a shilling is allowed to be taken by any of the Duke's officers from strangers on their viewing the edifices at Florence.

The treaty between France and the United States began " Louis by the grace of God, &c. To all who shall see these presents, greeting. The desire of maintaining the tranquillity of Europe, joined with the esteem and friendship we have for our most dear the High and Mighty Lords the States General of the United Provinces!" &c. &c. &c.

The most dear the High and Mighty Lords say, " We well like this treaty, in all and every the points and articles therein contained and declared, accept, approve, ratify, and confirm the same, promising on the word and faith of princes to perform, observe, and cause them to be observed, sincerely and bona fide, without acting or suffering any thing to be added to the contrary, directly or indirectly, for any cause or my occasion whatsoever. In witness," &c. &c.

To such a height is the shipping of goods for America arrived, that in a very short time great inconvenience may be expected from it. A certain house in the city, which has not been in business more than three years, and began with a capital under two thousand pounds, lately stopped for two hundred and twenty-seven thousand pounds, being the amount of goods sent to America, for which they obtained credit from different tradesmen.

Three very capital American merchants have stopped payment within this month, whose debts amount to an enormous sum. Their affairs are put into the hands of trustees; but it will probably be many years before their accounts can be wound up; and the late Act of Assembly in Virginia will greatly retard the recovery of debts in that province.

The merchants of Rochelle, who during the war, sent great quantities of farge to America, now send none, and two of their houses are said to be on the totter. The English farge is far superior to any they can produce; it is much better quited, and scoured with fuller's earth, which is of as much consequence to England as the Peru mines are to Spain!

It is a fact, so or spoken at all times, that among it is vast quantities of British wool smuggled to the French coast; no inconsiderable part goes to a manufacture which they have established, and which they call "Serge fagon de Londres."

While our ministry were at so much pains to prevent the smuggling of foreign articles into this kingdom, one would think they ought to have taken some care, at least, to prevent the exportation of such products of our own as are of much greater consequence. We can want tea and spirituous liquors, but we cannot do so well without beef and mutton. These are indispensable necessities; and yet they have been little attended to, that our live stock is carried over to France, and other parts, every day in big loads, with equal impunity and impudence. This is it that has raised our markets to the present high pitch, and not any scarcity of provisions in the country. The heavy burden of the late taxes ought certainly to be made lighter by more essential means than the paltry contrivance of letting us have tea and Jamaica rum at cheap prices than before.

There is no doubt (says a correspondent) that the enlisting of Parliament Mr Pitt will bring forward a bill for more equal representation, for he has partly pledged himself to do; and it appears to be a measure he has very much at heart, notwithstanding the many bold assertions to the contrary from a certain description of men, who have made themselves remarkable for asseverations.

There is no period in the history of Scotland since the Union, when so many circumstances concurred to stimulate the genius and industry of that nation, as at present. The ancient drefs of the Highlanders has been restored; the forfeited estates are given back to the natural heirs; large sums of money are voted for the construction of the most useful and magnificent works; the clergy are encouraged to claim an augmentation of stipend; and a committee of Parliament is appointed for the improvement of their fisheries.

Add to this pleasing prospect, that the literary and military reputation and genius of Scotland, are circumstances which tend to nourish and keep alive enterprise of every kind; and on the whole, if a new face of affairs does not arise in the northern part of this kingdom, in consequence of the present favourable juncture, the remains of slavery, with poverty, its wretched companion, may remain there for ages.

Mr Irvine is now employed in preparing a report on the Scotch fisheries, in which he will give full and accurate information to Government of the extent to which this beneficial nursery of seafarers may be carried—the aid which it requires from the nation—the plan on which it should be carried on, and the markets which may be ascertained for the commodity. A man of such mercantile capacity as Mr Irvine, assisted by the lights which the industry of Mr Knox, Mr Chambers, Mr Lock, and others, have thrown on the subject, will enable Ministers to meet Parliament with a well digested scheme for the prosecution of this immense source of wealth; and Ministers will really deserve well of their country if they with liberal and sincere hearts enter into this business.

Mr Knox is gone again on a journey to the Western coast of Scotland. This is his fourteenth journey; it is no wonder then that he should be so fully acquainted with the means of carrying on this fishery with advantage to the country.

Prince of Prussia, brother to the King, arrived at Paris the 17th inst. where magnificent apartments have been provided for him at the hotel de Chine, by the Prussian Envoy Extraordinary.

A Spanish Prince of the house of Nassau, has lately presented the Grand Signor with several valuable articles from the King of Spain. Great respect was shown this Christian nobleman, who reviewed the fortifications; and some improvements he pointed out, which might be made at the Dardanelles, were directly ordered to be adopted, by command of his Sublime Highness.

Complaints have been made by the Spanish Minister at Paris, that the artillery at Algiers was served by French engineers.

The monument which the East India Company voted some time ago at a General Court, to be erected to the memory of the late Sir Eyre Coote, is nearly finished, and will be put up in Westminster Abbey, immediately after the interment of the corpse of that valiant officer, which is brought home in the Belmont East Indian, and will be landed at Portsmouth, and brought to town directly for interment.

Two runaway matches in the same family in the course of a few days, are events that seldom occur. The circumstances that have attended the life of our gallant R——, are not more singular than those of the younger branches of his house. His second son has long been enslaved by the personal and mental charms of Lady F——'s N——, a daughter of the facetious Earl. Young Rodney, though he had the good fortune to succeed in obtaining the favourable opinion of the lady, could not possibly make any impression upon the mind of her father. Thus circumstanced, he was determined, if he could obtain the lady's consent, to visit the borders of Scotland. Little persuasion was necessary to induce her to follow the bent of her inclinations, and to Scotland they went, and had that knot tied which we trust nothing but death will separate. While these lovers were in pursuit of the completion to their wishes, the second daughter of Lord R—— was prevailed on to follow the example of her brother, and in a few days after set out upon the same journey, stimulated by the same motives, with Captain C—— of the Guards, son to Sir William C——, the celebrated architect. They had not proceeded far upon their journey before they met Mr. R—— and his lady returning to town from Gretna Green. The meeting disconcerted both parties not a little; but an explanation instantly taking place, the brother declared he would not attempt to interrupt their journey, convinced that Captain C—— had a sincere affection for his sister, and that a reconciliation with his father would soon take place. What adds to the singularity of this affair is, that the same post that brought Lord R—— an account of the marriage of his son with Lady F—— a N——, likewise brought him the intelligence of his daughter's elopement.

The verdict against the Dean of St Asaph will be argued in the Court of King's Bench, in the course of Michaelmas term; and, if judgment be affirmed there, will go before the Lords. This will bring to the dexterous resort of jurisprudence that great *most* point, which has so long divided the opinions of our courts and bar, "Are Jurors Judges of Law as well as Fact?" This is a point that was warmly contested some few years back on the information against various printers, who published the letters of the celebrated, spirited, and elegant Junius. The Jurors summoned on that occasion afflamed their

confidence, and brought in their verdict, according to evidence, that the defendants were guilty of publishing, but not of libel. In this instance they were indisputably justified, as there were witnesses called on the part of the prosecution to prove the publication, but none to shew that it was libellous. Earl Mansfield on this occasion, objected to the verdict, and told the Jury that they had found wrong, as the act of publishing was not criminal, unless the matters so published were seditious, and therefore they must give an unqualified decision of guilty or not guilty.

The danger and impropriety of this doctrine may be easily exposed. A man is charged with the commission of an offence contrary to law, and twelve of his Peers are appointed and sworn to determine according to evidence, whether he is guilty or innocent. The law is established, and the indictment states the statute or usage that is violated. It does not say, that this is contrary to the opinion of one judge or another, but that it is an evasion of the commands of our constitutional legislators, or of our forefathers.—My Lords the King's Justices in these instances are interpreters and explainers of the law; but Justices are subject to the control of Juries, who, as the law is supposed to be known to every Englishman, are indisputably competent to say, whether the public peace is endangered, or private reputation unjustly detracted.

Extract of a letter from Petersburgh, July 30.

"It is talked here, that Her Imperial Majesty has signified her intention to dispatch some persons on discoveries; they are to proceed round the globe, but in such tracks as none of the former circumnavigators have sailed through. A similar expedition is talked of by land, through Siberia, &c. next summer."

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, Aug. 16.

"This day, an extraordinary meeting was held of the States of this province, who were suddenly called together by the President, Mr Glantz, though they had adjourned to the 24th instant, in order to wait an answer from the States General to their last memorial. This occasions many conjectures, and as troops are on their march near us, some unpleasant apprehensions begin to be seriously entertained."

Extract of a letter from Gosport.

"Last week another anchor belonging to the Royal George was brought on shore, by Mr Braithwaite, who has great hopes of weighing her guns, and other articles of value. He has likewise flung two of the cables and part of the rigging."

No business done this day at Chancery.

WIND AT DEAL, SEPT. 1. N.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 2.

"The late surmises with regard to Holland, created a very serious alarm on the Royal Exchange on Friday last. But the stocks, after various fluctuations, are now returning to the former standard. Yet the clouds gathering on the continent, and which hung so tremendously over the Dutch Republic, cannot be observed with indifference in the British cabinet.—And if the King of Prussia does not interpose with effect, at this critical moment, in behalf of the Duke of Brunswick, the power of the Stadholder will be annihilated; the triumph of the French party will be complete; and the councils of the Republic will be entirely governed by the Court of Versailles.

On the other hand, the march of a Prussian army into the Dutch territories in support of the Stadholder, might be attended with consequences no less fatal to the liberties of the Republic and to the peace of Europe. The Dutch seem to be equally jealous of the King of Prussia, and of the Emperor; and, amidst these various embarrassments, to commit themselves implicitly to the protection of France. Their reliance on their old ally, the English, is no more; and it is probable, that the plan, now in agitation, for the improvement of the fisheries on the coast of Scotland, will be represented in England as a blow aimed at their commercial greatness. The French, we may believe, will endeavour to alarm their jealousy in this score; and I have heard the danger of exacerbating the Dutch at this crisis, mentioned as a serious objection against our entering *immediately* on a plan of domestic improvement, which is allowed on all hands to be a national object. Mr Dempster is the principal conductor of this plan; and though there is no truth in the report of his visiting the Western Isles at this season, yet his generous enthusiasm in this business knows no bounds.

"The succession to the forfeited estate of Perth continues to be a reigning topic, at least in the Scottish circles, and may perhaps be involved, by the address of lawyers, in all the intricacy of discussion which attended the great Douglas cause. Mr Drummond, a gentleman born in France, but who has resided long in this metropolis, is certainly, by *habit* and *repute*, in this place, at least, the only surviving son of Lord Edward Drummond, youngest son to the Duke of Perth.

"General Carlton has certainly declined the supreme military command in India; and the reason assigned is, his dislike to be under the control of Huddings. General Campbell, who is just returned from his government of Jamaica, is now in the view of the India Company, as Generalissimo in Hindostan; and it is said his nomination will be declared this day, if he can be prevailed on to accept of that high command.

"Eighteen ships are already taken up by the India Company for the service of the year; and it is expected that a considerable number more will be taken up in the course of next week. The late act of Parliament is likely to be fatal to the Imperial India Company at Ostend, as the importation of tea from the Continent into Great Britain and Ireland will no longer be an object for illicit trade.

"The great air balloon, now exhibited in the Lyceum, will be launched on Wednesday evening. Mr Biggins, an English gentleman of fortune, is determined to ascend with Mr Lunardi, on that day, from the Artillery Ground, near Moorfields. If the perfection of Mr Lunardi's machine answers the sanguine expectations formed of it, a party of Englishmen are determined to venture, in that conveyance, across the Channel."

In the night betwixt Saturday and Sunday last, a gentleman's house at the end of the Potterrow of Edinburgh was broke into, and a considerable sum in cash stolen therefrom, besides other articles. A discovery was made yesterday, and it turns out that Archibald Stewart and William Thomson, two young lads, though old offenders, committed the said house-breaking and theft. A considerable part of the cash has been recovered, and Stewart, Thomson, Charles Gordon, Stewart's brother-in-law, and Gordon's wife, who is Stewart's sister, having been examined by the Sheriff, are all committed to stand trial.

Notwithstanding the various quantities of counterfeit half-pennys that have been brought into Newcastle by land and water carriage, and seized, and either cut in pieces or melted down; such is the daring spirit of those concerned in that infamous traffic, that on Thursday last, a cask and a box of base copper coin, marked or directed, "W. B. Annas, North Briton, to Newcastle by sea, thence to Carlisle," was delivered from a ship on the public quay, but soon after seized by a Customs officer. It appears by a letter from one William Blacklock, of Basingstoke, Hampshire, that they were sent by him for one John Hind, of Carlisle, warehousekeeper for the wagons. The said Blacklock further adds, that he had more to fend.

We are happy to inform the public, that, notwithstanding the long continuance of uncertain weather, the wheat harvest began last week in several parts of the neighbourhood of Newcastle, and the crops prove very fine; and as the weather apparently has got a favourable turn, it is to be hoped the harvest will soon become general.

The noted John Thompson, of South Shields, mariner, who, at Newcastle alizes, was brought to his trial for stealing on the river Tyne a boat, with 23 cwt. of cast iron therein, and found not guilty, was on Tuesday last charged on oath, before the Mayor, upon suspicion of stealing, on board a ship in the said river, a shipmaster's coat, with a pocket-book therein, containing four Yarmouth ten pound bank notes, and committed to goal to take his trial at our next assizes.

The lawless proceedings of the Irish are contrary to every principle of reason. They whip, tar and feather people, who, they pretend, import British manufactures into Ireland. Supposing the people of this country were to enter into an association not to import Irish linens, what would be the consequence? The greatest part of the manufactures of Ireland would be knocked up.

Extract of a letter from Badenoch, dated at Pitmian, Sept. 4.

"Yesterday, the ladies and gentlemen of the name of Macpherson, with their friends and neighbours, met here purposely to celebrate the accession of their chief to the estate of his ancestors. An excellent dinner was prepared for them by Mr Maclean. Many loyal, patriotic, and constitutional toasts were drank on the occasion; and the evening concluded with bonfires lighted at the same instant of time, by a signal from Craggou, on the summits of the highest mountains in the country, and a ball to the ladies. The entertainment and amusements were conducted with the greatest order and rural elegance. True friendship, and spontaneous happiness, appeared in the countenances of every individual, who, from their cheerful behaviour, manifested a most extraordinary and striking proof of their innate satisfaction at the great event. The farmers and their families, in the most convivial manner, participated in the general rejoicing over all the country."

COPY of a LETTER from Dumfries, dated Aug. 31. 1784, addressed to Thomas M'Grigor, Esq; Secretary to the EDINBURGH COMMITTEE of CITIZENS.

"SIR.—"AS Secretary to a Committee, I am desired to inform the gentlemen of your Committee, that the spirit of reformation in the election of the Magistrates, Councillors, and Representatives in Parliament for the Royal Burghs in Scotland, hath at

last found its way to this place, and that a respectable meeting of the people of real property, and those concerned in trade and merchandise in this Burgh, whose names will afterwards be mentioned, was lately held here, when they unanimously expressed a dissatisfaction with the laws, as they presently stand, concerning such elections; and declared that they will heartily concur with their brethren in other Royal Burghs, in embracing the opportunity now meant to be given them of applying to Parliament for such an alteration as may give the great body of the people a voice in such elections. We flatter ourselves, that such an application will be concerned in by the bulk of the people in the whole Royal Burghs of Scotland, and will meet with countenance and support, and be attended with success, suited to the importance of its object.

"We give you full liberty to publish these our sentiments; and you may be assured we will, on all occasions, show your zeal for promoting the success of this great work; and we are about to open a subscription for enabling us to give you some aid towards defraying the expences, with which it must be attended.

"In the course of our after correspondence, we will endeavour to give you full information concerning the different particulars you point at; and we will authorize some proper person to attend for us at your next convention.

"At present we have only farther to add, that the thanks of our meeting are offered to your Committee for the distinguished part they have taken in this great business.

1 AM,

SIR,
Your very humble Servant,
ROB. RAMSAY, Sec.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Sept. 3. Generous Mind, Crichton, from Dundee, with grain; George, —, from Whitehaven, with iron ore; —, Jean, and May, Neilson, from Alemont, with oats; James, Johnstone, from ditto, with ditto; Mary, Young, from Queenferry, with beef and bread; Jane and Margaret, Prins, from Blymouth, with flour, &c. Garland, Halton, from Peterborough, with oats.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 6.—Margareta, Anderson, from Edinburgh, with wood; John, Robertson, from Alemont, with grain; Susannah, Meth, from Lynn, with barley; Isobel, Beattie from Dunbar, with ditto.

THE TICKETS and SHARES in the British State Lottery, for 1784, will be on SALE, in the greatest variety of numbers, on Monday next, at WHITE and MITCHELL's, opposite to the Tron church, Edinburgh, agents for Mess. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, London, remarkable for selling the most capital prizes.

THE SCHEME.		
No. of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
2	L. 20,000	L. 40,000
2	10,000	20,000
2	5,000	10,000
4	2,000	8,000
10	1,000	10,000
20	500	10,000
110	100	11,000
200	50	10,000
22,650	20	453,000
12,000 Prizes.		L. 352,000
First drawn first 10 days, 500 each.		500
First drawn, 11th day,		1,000
First drawn, 12th day,		1,000
First drawn, 13th day,		2,000
Last drawn,		1,000
44,000 Blanks.		—
36,000 Tickets,		L. 360,000

Begins drawing the 22d November.
Only two blanks to a prize, and the prizes paid full money at Lady-day, or at the current value so soon as drawn.

Schemes gratis.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.

TO BE SOLD,

THE WHOLE MEDICINES, PHIALS, DRAWERS, UTENSILS, &c. in the shop of the late Mr William Chalmers surgeon in Edinburgh.

Enquire at Mr Hay surgeon, Strichen's Close.

FIFE-SHIRE.

THE Sheriff-clerk of Fife hereby intimates to the Freholders of the said shire, that their ensuing Michaelmas Meeting is to be held at Cupar, upon Tuesday the fifth day of October next; and that claims for enrollment thereof are lodged in his hands for

Alexander Duncan, Esq; of St. Fort,
Alexander Duncan, Esq; clerk to the signet,
John Syme, Esq; of Cartmire,
John Swete, Esq; of Rathillet, — and

William Drydale, Esq; of Weiter Pittechar.

JO. HORSBURGH, Clk.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Trustees for the Creditors of JOHN WILSON late merchant in Leven having now realized the whole of his recoverable funds, they have ordered a third and final dividend thereof to be paid the creditors. The same will begin to be paid the 15th September current; and the creditors will receive their dividends upon applying to James Jollie writer to the signet.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM FRASER, Glover and Skin Merchant in Inverness.

In consequence of an act of sequestration of the real and personal estate of said William Fraser, and commission by the Lord Stonefield, Ordinary, officiating on the bills, a meeting of creditors was held at Inverness on the 31st day of August last, when Alexander Macdonell writer in Inverness was appointed interim-factor on said sequestrated estates, and found caution in terms of the statute.

At said Meeting, the creditors appointed the General Meeting of creditors for continuing the factor, or choosing a trustee or trustees in succession, agreeable to the act of Parliament, to be held within the house of John Etles virtu in Inverness, on Wednesday the 6th day of October next, at twelve o'clock noon, of which the creditors are hereby requested to take notice, and attend accordingly, by themselves or agents properly authorized, and who are to produce their respective grounds of debt, and oaths of verity thereon.

EXAMINATION.

The factor named as aforesaid, hereby further gives notice, that the Sheriff-depute of the county of Inverness has named and appointed Saturday the 12th of September current, and the three following Saturday days to be set apart for the public examination of the said William Fraser and his family, or others acquainted with his business, and to commence at eleven o'clock forenoon of each said days, and that within the tolbooth of Inverness, being the ordinary sheriff-court-house of the district where the said William Fraser resides. The creditors or agents properly authorized are therefore hereby invited to be present at such examination, that they may have an opportunity of putting such questions as shall be judged of importance of rendering the discovery and surrender more complete.

ALEX. MACDONELL.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Aug. 31. Lilly, Gillies, from Archangel, with timber; Polly, Iver, from Bristol, with goods.—Sept. 1. Friendship, M'Arthur, from Youghal, with meal and oats.—2. Peggy, M'Rob, from Barbadoes, with sugar; Providence, Colman, from Dundalk, with oats.

SAILED, Aug. 30. Elizabeth, O'Brien, for Newry, with goods.—31. Young, Wallace, for North Carolina, with ditto; Almy, Heasle, for New York, with passengers; Sisters, Russel, for Newfoundland, with goods;abella, Taylor, for Virginia, with ditto; Jane, Watson, for ditto, with ditto

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

Edinburgh, Aug. 24th, 1784.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, That, by an act passed the last session of Parliament, "For granting to his Majesty, certain additional rates of postage, for conveyance of letters and packets by the post within the Kingdom of Great Britain, and for further preventing frauds and abuses in relation to the sending and receiving of letters and packets free from postage," it is, among other things, enacted, That from and after the 31st instant, letters and packets, to and from places not exceeding one post stage, within Scotland, shall pay, IN ADDITION to the present rate of postage, single 1 d. double 2 d. treble 3 d. and the ounce 4 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets above one post stage, and not exceeding 50 miles, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets above 50, and not exceeding 80 miles, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets above 80, and not exceeding 150 miles, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets above 150 miles, shall pay in addition, single 2 d. and so in proportion.

That letters and packets to or from the General Post-Offices in London, to or from the city of Edinburgh, Dumfries, and Cockburnspath, shall pay in addition, single 1 d. and so in proportion.

It is provided, that no letter or packet to or from Glasgow, for the intermediate places by Carlisle, nor passing through London, shall pay an higher rate than it sent through Edinburgh, to or from Glasgow; and that no letter or packet sent to or from Edinburgh, or any intermediate place in England and Scotland, north of London, shall pay an higher rate than 7 d. for a single letter, and so in proportion.

It is further provided, that no letter or packet, together with its contents, shall be taxed at an higher rate than as a treble letter, unless it shall weigh an ounce, when it shall be rated as four single letters; and every quarter of an ounce above that weight shall be charged as a single letter.

It is likewise enacted, That from and after the end of the last session of Parliament, no letter or packet sent by post, within Great Britain, directed by any member of either House of Parliament, shall be exempted from the duty of postage, unless the whole supererception thereof shall be of the hand-writing of the member, and shall have indorsed thereon, in the same hand-writing, the name of the member, post-town from whence the same is to be sent, and the day, month, and year, when put into the post-office, the day of the month to be in words at length; and unless every such letter and packet shall be put into the General, or other post-office, or into a receiving house, on the day of the date put upon such letter or packet: And no letter or packet directed to any such member, shall be exempted from the duty of postage, unless such as shall, during the sitting of Parliament, or within 40 days before, or 40 days after any summons, or prorogation thereof, be directed to any such member, at the place where he shall actually be at the time of the delivery thereof, or at his usual place of residence in London, or at the House, or lobby of the House of Parliament, of which he is a member.

It is further enacted, That all persons who, by virtue of their offices, send and receive letters and packets free of postage, shall send and receive them free, in the manner, and under such restrictions, as any member of Parliament.

It is also enacted, That if any person shall forge or counterfeit the hand-writing of any person whatsoever, in the supererception of any letter or packet, in order to avoid the payment of postage, or shall forge, counterfeit, or alter, or procure to be done, the date upon such supererception, or shall write, and send by post, or cause to be done, any letter or packet, the supererception or cover whereof shall be forged or counterfeited, or the date thereon altered, in order to avoid the duty of postage, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or altered, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be transported for seven years.

By order of the Postmaster-General,

DAVID ROSS, Sec.

It is recommended to the members of both Houses of Parliament, to write the name of the post-town, and the date in words at length, at the top of the supererception of their letters, that it may be distinct from the direction underneath.

TO be LET furnished for three years, and entered into at Whitfunday next,

The HOUSE of ALDERSTON, Garden, Pleasure Grounds, and three Small Inclosures, with suitable Offices, all in good repair, and fit to accommodate a genteel family. The house is pleasantly surrounded with full grown trees, within a mile of the town of Haddington, and fifteen miles east from Edinburgh. The situation is well known, to be remarkably dry and beautiful, and commands sun-dry fine and extensive prospects. There are good markets of every kind, and coal in the neighbourhood. The Diligences from Edinburgh, pass by the foot of the avenue twice a-day.

The house may be seen from eleven till two afternoon. For particulars, apply to David Erskine, clerk to the signet.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, THE LIVINGSTON,

ROBERT STEVENSON Master, NOW lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail on the 10th September current.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at change hours, mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Quality-street, Leith.

N. B. The above Ship has next accommodations for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.



AT BORROWSTOUNNES—FOR LONDON, THE UNITY,

JAMES GRINDLAY, Master, IS now taking in goods at the birth in Borrowstounnes, and will sail the 15th current.

This ship has good accommodation for passengers.

Apply to the master at Borrowstounnes, or Mr John Hutchison merchant, Edinburgh.



FOR NORTH CAROLINA, The good Brigantine JENNY,

Captain WILLIAM BELL, is ready to take on board Goods at Port-Glasgow, and will sail the end of September. She will deliver Goods within Ocock bay, for Edington, New Burn, and Wallington.

For freight or passage apply to James Fyfe, Port-Glasgow, Joseph Robertson, merchant, Glasgow, or George Lind, No. 3. Banker's Hill, Edinburgh.

The Jenny is not a year old, and has good accommodation for passengers.

EDINBURGH : Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. The price as follows: viz. 4d. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 40s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

Intended Application to Parliament.

TURNPIKE-ROAD.

DAVID BROWN Writer in Melrose, Clerk to the Trustees for putting in execution the act of Parliament respecting the Turnpike road after mentioned, do hereby, in conformity to the direction of the said Trustees, as their clerk, agreeable to the standing orders of the Right Honourable House of Commons of Great Britain, give notice to all concerned, That application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session thereof, for renewing the act passed in the 4th year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act for repairing and widening the road from Scots-Dyke, in the county of Dumfries, by or through the villages of Langholm and Hawick, to Haresmoor, in the county of Roxburgh,"—for enlarging the term of said act, for repealing certain clauses and provisions therein; and for granting certain additional powers to the Trustees; and particularly for borrowing a further sum of money, upon the credit of the tolls, for repairing the said road. This road has its course and passes through the parishes of Canobie, Langholm, and Eus, in the county of Dumfries; and through the parishes of Cavers, Hawick, Wilton, and Alkirk, in the county of Roxburgh.

By order of the Trustees,

DAVID BROWN.

FARM NEAR INVERNESS.

TO be LET on lease, for such number of years as may be agreeable to the tenant, and entered upon at the term of Whitsunday next,

The LANDS of KINMYLIES, in the parish and county of Inverness, consisting of 502 acres of arable land, and several hundred acres of well-grown planting. One half of the arable land is inclosed and subdivided, and the proprietor will inclose and subdivide the other half, or make a proper allowance to the tackman for doing it.

These lands have a fine southern exposure, and come close to the west suburb of the town of Inverness. The whole of them lie within a mile of the town, which makes the carriage of dung and other manure very easy to the tackman; and as the planting is well grown, and forms a ring round the farm, it not only affords considerable shelter, but will enable the tackman to winter a number of cattle.—There is a convenient farm house, and offices answerable.

Proposals for a lease may be given in to Major Frazer of Balladur, or to Alexander Baillie, Esq; of Dochfour, near Inverness; to Lachlan Duff writer to the signet in Edinburgh; or to Mr Robert Webster at Foulis, near Dundee; and every offer will be kept secret that is not accepted of.

To be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Queen's Head Inn in the burgh of Ayr, on Friday the 17th of September 1784, between the hours of twelve and two afternoon,

THE Forty Shilling Land of SAUCHRIE, and Forty-three Shilling Four Penny Land of CRAIGSKEN, with the Tents of the same, all lying in the parish of Maybole and shire of Ayr.

These lands are presently rented at 20s. Sterling yearly. They hold of the Crown, and contain about 550 acres, 300 of which are arable and meadow, 200 adapted for pasture, and 30 acres or thereby of planting. They lie within four miles of the county town of Ayr, and two of Maybole. Most of the arable land is well inclosed with hedge and ditch, and subdivided into different inclosures with hedge-rows, clumps and belts of planting interperfered for beauty and shelter. The arable land is a rich strong clay loam, and about 100 acres of it has been lately limed, dunged, and laid down with fown grass, and the remaining part of it is capable of great improvement, being within two miles of lime. The woodland plantations are valued at 400s. Sterling. The tenants are taken bound to remove at Martinmas next, when a purchaser may enter to the natural possession of the whole premises.

There is a mansion-house upon the lands, with stable, barn, byre, and other offices. The offices are lately built, and in good order, as are also the farm houses and offices. There is likewise a fine fruit garden, with a kitchen garden adjoining. This place is remarkable for its fine romantic situation, and variety of natural beauties and embellishments.

The title-deeds, conditions of roup, and plan of the lands, to be seen in the hands of John Hunter writer to the signet, who has power to sell by private bargain. Copies of the conditions of roup, and of the plan, will also be seen in the hands of James Neill, writer in Ayr.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th of November 1784, between the hours of five and six afternoon,

These Eleven Oxengangs of the Lands of WESTOUN, which belong to Daniel Telfer, Esq; and are part of the ten-merk land of Westoun, lying within the parish of Douglas and shire of Lanark.—AS ALSO, the Two-Merk-Land of old extent of PAMBRECK, and teinds thereof, lying in the parish of Auchinleck and shire of Ayr.

The Lands of Westoun lie about a mile from the town of Douglas, in an agreeable country, and are adapted both for tillage and pasture. There are many excellent situations for a mansion-house and offices upon the estate, and the great road betwixt Edinburgh and Ayr runs thro' it. It is held feu of the family of Douglas for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 4 l. 1 s. 6 d. after which there remains of free rent about 16s. Sterling, besides the produce of a coal mine that is presently working, but not included in the rental.

The Lands of Pambreck are remarkable for the quality of their sheep. They are held feu of the Earl of Dumfries, and are at present set at the low rent of 27 l. a year; but a considerable rise is expected at the end of the present tack, as there is plenty of coal and lime upon this farm.

If the Lands of Westoun are not sold together, they will be exposed in separate parcels, to be specified in the articles of sale.

Mr Telfer, the proprietor, will show the lands and boundaries; and the rental and progres of wrights may be seen by applying to James Home clerk to the signet, to whom persons intending to purchase by private bargain may also apply any time before the day of sale.

To be SOLD by Private Bargain,

THE Lands and Barony of EDROM, with the teinds, parsonage, and vicarage thereof, lying in the parish of Edrom, and theridom of Berwick; on which there is good mansion-house, finished in the modern taste, and proper for the accommodation of a genteel family. There is a convenient set of office-houses, an excellent double pigeon-house, and there are two gardens upon the premises, each of an acre of ground.

This estate consists of 807 acres English measure.—The lands are exceedingly fertile and rich, either for grass or corn, almost the whole estate is inclosed and subdivided with good and thriving hedges.—The tacks of the farms of Newtown of Edrom, and Edrom West Mains, expire at Whitsunday 1786, and the other tacks on the estate expire at Martinmas 1786 and Martinmas 1787, except a liferent tack of Edrom East Mains, the tenant thereof being about 80 years of age, when there will be a very considerable rise of rent on the whole estate. The lands are capable of great improvement, which abound with plenty of marl, are well situated for lime, and there is an inexhaustible freestone quarry in the lands along the Braes of Whittader, near half a mile in length.

The lands are most delightfully situated within two measured miles of Dunfermline, where there is a good market; and the great road from Dunfermline to Berwick, runs through the same.—There are good farm houses and office-houses upon each farm.—The water of Whittader, which runs on the north of the estate, affords excellent angling for trout and salmon, and on the estate there are plenty of game.

The estate holds of the Crown, and is valued in the reis-books at 720 l. 6s. 3d.

For further particulars, apply to John Bogue writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the estate, with the rental and progres of writings, which is clear and complete.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of PATRICK and ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, and CO. Merchants in Glasgow, and of KENNETH M'CALLUM, Merchant there, acting partner of said Company.

ON the petition of Kenneth M'Callum merchant in Glasgow, acting partner of Patrick and Archibald Campbell and Co. merchants there, for that Company, and for himself, both as a partner and as an individual, with concurrence of Archibald and John Coats merchants in Glasgow, creditors of that Company, the Lord Eliock, Ordinary, calculating on the bills, upon the 3d September current, sequestered the whole estate real and personal of the said Patrick and Archibald Campbell and Co. and of the said Kenneth M'Callum as an individual; and appointed a meeting of the Creditors to be held at Glasgow, within the house of Peter Mackiay vintner there, upon Friday the 10th September next, at one o'clock afternoon; and appointed intimation thereof to be made in the Caledonian Mercury, and Edinburgh Evening Courant.

The creditors are therefore requested to meet time and place foretold, where a Magistrate will attend, in order to receive their grounds of debt, and take their oaths on the verity thereof, agreeable to the statute.

SALE of a HOUSE in Brown's Square.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of September 1784, at one o'clock afternoon,

That HOUSE in Brown's Square, Edinburgh, belonging to Mr Sinclair of Frewick, with the area in the front thereof.—The house consists of the following particulars:

GROUND STOREY.

A large kitchen well lighted, house-keeper's room, servant's hall, pantry, wine-cellar with catacombs, coal-house, water-pipe, a closet at the foot of the stair leading from the kitchen-door, office-houses, and other conveniences.

FIRST FLOOR.

A large dining room, a convenient butler's press in the lobby; a large back parlour and closet.

SECOND FLOOR.

A large drawing room, 32 feet long, 21 feet broad, and 15 feet high, with a large back drawing room.

THIRD FLOOR.

Three large bed-rooms, dressing-room, and three closets: A convenient closet on the top of the stair, same floor, with the bed-rooms.

Three large garrets, all with fire-places. The house may be seen every day before the sale, by applying to Messrs. Young and Trotter upholsterers, and may be entered to immediately.

The articles of roup, with the title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of Alexander Mackenzie writer to the signet.

By Authority of the Court of Session,

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st day of December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

The LANDS of WESTER RYND, lying in the parish of Rynd and county of Perth, the proven rent whereof, after all deductions, is 165l. 6s. and the uplet price appointed to be 413l. 10s. Sterling, being 25 years purchase of said rent. They consist of about 200 acres Scots measure, and give a freehold qualification.

This estate is situate upon the river Earn, about one mile above its junction with the Tay, and as much below the bridge of Earn, and is distant about three computed miles from the town of Perth, to which there is easy communication by good roads, or by the river, which is navigable by vessels of considerable burden for some miles above the lands.

The greatest part of the estate is surrounded by the river Earn, which forms a peninsula, containing about 100 acres, upon the neck whereof is situated a neat and commodious Mansion-house adjoining, whereto are office-houses, dove-cot, garden, and two large orchards, well stored with fruit trees of various kinds, and of the best qualities.

The house and orchards are well sheltered with barren planting; which, with the timber upon the banks of the river, consisting chiefly of oak, ash, and remarkably fine Laburnums, are very valuable.

Within the bounds of the estate are four Salmon-fishings, presently very low rented. The grounds are also low for aught, no rent being demanded.

For further particulars, enquire of John Young, junior, writer in Edinburgh.

VOLATILE SALT of VINEGAR.

THIS Volatile Salt of Vinegar is held in the highest esteem as the best kind of smelling bottle, both in this kingdom and many foreign countries, it reviving the spirits to a miracle, and recovering persons immediately from either fainting or hysterick fits. It is a certain preservative from the plague, malignant fevers,